REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,903.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1877.

137608

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH R.A.S.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

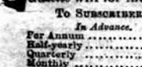
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, on FRIDAY, the 24th August 1877, at 5 p. m.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2032 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, on THURSDAY, the 23rd August, 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Kalbadevie Bay, Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

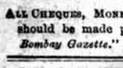
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

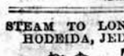


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

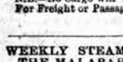
The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th August 1877, at 5 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	....	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	....	22	....	8	
Port Said	38	....	24	....	9	
Messina	50	....	34	....	14	
Naples	50	....	34	....	14	
Leghorn	50	....	34	....	14	
Genoa	50	....	34	....	14	
Marseilles	52	....	35	....	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail on the 29th September, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
1,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain NRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal,
Captain COLLIN, on the 23th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 578	
Do. Brindisi	„	600
Do. Naples	„	470
Do. Genoa	„	490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipments of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. PEMBROKE, Captain James, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claims of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, S. S. Pembroke.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
(c) MALWA	2993 450	P. S. Torilin	24th Aug.
SURAT	3141 520	G. H. Furnell	31st do.
(c) MONGOLIA	2833 530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
VENETIA	2735 450	C. G. Perrins	14th do.
(c) INDUS	3870 500	R. V. Shallard	21st do.
CHINA	2916 400	T. Alderton	1st Oct.
(c) KHEDIVE	3742 600	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and proceed for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Road at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 21st August 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking 400 Passengers and Cargo from Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	
KHIVA	2609 459	G. Lee	20th Aug. at 3 p.m.
GHELONG	1535 250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.
NIZAM	2725 490	A. E. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 28th July 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Ceaptain.	
SIAM	3000 500	G. N. Hector	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033 500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263 450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P. Nom.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Macedonia	2272	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22d Sept.
Trinacria	2167	R. Hutchison	18th „	25th „	6th Oct.
Europa	2277	A. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th „
Casta lia	2200	T. Butler	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.
Italia	2245	J. Donaldson	6th Oct.	10th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	3060	A. Hall	3rd „	7th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st August 1877. Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer TEBE, 1,137 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th September.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 270	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

S. S. ACHILL, 1,313 Tons, 460 H.P., on the 16th Nov. 1877.
A Steamer on the 30th November 1877.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French Polished Household Furniture, superior thin stem glassware, best plated and porcelain wares, a first rate full toned solid Mahogany square Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a Wheeler and Wilsons Sewing Machine, a handsome light English-built Mail Phaeton, a powerful Bay Cape horse, a set of English-made plated mounted harness, a collection of choice plants and ferns in tubs and pots, &c., at No. 149, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., at his residence No. 149, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horse, plants, &c., of Captain W. J. LeBreton, proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1877.

WANTED.

TO SURVEYORS WANTING EMPLOYMENT.—Apply by letter to the CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, a THIRD STOREY of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, next to old Bombay Club. Also, a STABLE for four Horses and Carriages. Apply to DADABHOY BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Church Street, No. 17.

TO LET FURNISHED, from the 5th September 1877, for the unexpired period of the existing lease, viz. until the 30th April 1878, COLONEL WADDINGTON'S UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, Northern Lines, Poona.

Rent Rs. 150 per mensem, besides which the tenant will have to pay for Hamal, Mali, and Water Rate Rs. 20-4 per mensem. For further particulars apply to J. C. WHITCOMB, Esq., Poona.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
A PIANO by COLLARD..... Rs. 500
A TONGA and PONIES ..... „ 400

For further particulars apply to J. C. WHITCOMBE, Esq., Poona.

JEAN-VINCENT BULLEY'S
PARISIAN TOILET VINEGAR,
AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE DAILY BATH DURING THE HOT WEATHER IS
EMINENTLY REFRESHING & SALUBRIOUS,
PROMOTING THE FUNCTION OF THE SKIN
AND IMPARTING AN AGREEABLE PERFUME TO THE BODY.

Large bottle, Cash..... Re. 1 each.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. ARCHER FARR'S
LIME-JUICE AND PEPSINE,
AN ARTIFICIAL GASTRIC JUICE AND TONIC CONTAINING
BOTH THE ACID SOLVENT AND DIGESTIVE PRINCIPLE OF THE NATURAL SECRETION OF THE STOMACH,
FOR THE CURE AND PREVENTION OF
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, SPASMS, SCURVY AND GOUT.

Cash	12 ans.	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 7-8 per bottl
Credit	14 „	2-0	3-8	8-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WILL'S CELEBRATED
BRISTOL TOBACCOS,
imported in periodical consignments OVERLAND.

The superior character of these Tobaccos is so well known to Smokers as to render recommendation needless.

WILL'S BRISTOL BIRDSEYE.
„ LATAKIA.
„ SHAG.
„ SMOKING MIXTURE.
Per Tin Cash, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & CO., (LIMITED.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the Undersigned, hereby REQUEST to CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY, at an early date in the Town Hall, to urge upon Government the great importance, in the interests of this City and Presidency, of CONSTRUCTING the RAILWAY from AHMEDABAD to ADALAJEE on the Standard of 5'6" guage.—We have the honour to be Sir, Your most Obedient Servants.

Donald Graham.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Maurice H. B. Forbes.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
C. Douglas.
Shavaxjee Nalgue.
M. Mowat.
F. Mathew.
S. D. Sassoon.
E. Baumbach.
M. Baltour.
Raghunath Narayen Khote.
Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
J. N. Macleau.
F. Fachiri.
Morarjee Goculdas.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.
Henry Forman.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.
J. Berjeterson.
J. Bicknel.
Captain Geary.
S. M. Wadia.
Khanderao Narayen.
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas
Joseph Jefferson.
D. S. Kemp.
C. Groom.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
D. G. Mayhew.
Pherozeshah M. Mehta.
J. Hector.
Geo. R. Remington.
Henry Morland.
Roger Sedgewick.
J. Gordon.
Edward Sassoon.
Wm. Gilbert.
Wm. A. Baker.
C. Tyabjee.
J. R. Duxbury.
A. E. Ashley.
A. Crudgie.
Tapidass Varzdass.
Manubhoy Peerbhoy.
Jno W. Rassell.
Framjibhoy C. Gangjee.
Khanderao G. Bedarkar.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
Vundravandass Purshotumdass.
Shantaram Vithal.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirval.
E. D. Sassoon.
Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I do hereby CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY to be held at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st August 1877.

THE KHANDEISH G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CLUB, organised May 1877, will hold their FIRST ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING at Bhosawul Range on SATURDAY, 8th September next. Printed programmes will be issued, and all information can be given on application to the Undersigned.

F. W. CASLING,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bhosawul, 20th August 1877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION *durante minoritate (cum testamento annexo)* of the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS, and CREDITS of JOSI JAITHARAM GUGUL, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

DHURNEEDHUR MULLOOKRAM, the Guardian and next friend of HURRYSHUNKER JAITHARAM, the infant Son of the abovenamed deceased .....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, by the abovenamed Applicant, for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (*cum testamento annexo*) to the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS, and CREDITS of the abovenamed deceased, limited to the use of the minority of HURRYSHUNKER JAITHARAM, Son of the said Testator. All persons concerned therein are apprised thereof.—Dated this 21st day of August 1877.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Applicant's Attorney.

SILVER LAMPS.

THACKER, & Co. have just received a CHOICE SELECTION of the *very best patterns* of the now celebrated SILVER LIGHT TABLE LAMPS, which are undoubtedly the best Table Lamps in existence. Although burning Kerosine Oil, it is burnt *without Smoke, Smell, or Danger*, and the Lamps are perfectly STORM PROOF, burning without a flicker in the strongest wind. The light given equals that of 17 wax candles, which is far superior to that of ordinary Kerosine Lamps.

These Lamps are so constructed that when not in use the lower part may be used as a Flower Vase, and many of the designs are most elegant.

Prices from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

SPARE GLOBES, CHIMNIES, AND WICKS CAN BE HAD.

THACKER AND CO.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.
PRICE LIST, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

SPECIAL IMPORTS.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—The Oil of this season is of exceptionally fine quality. Our supplies which are from one of the largest producers have just arrived and surpass in quality those of former years.

Per Pint Re. 1-4 Per Dozen Rs. 12.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Our method of preserving this food (and all other perishable goods), from damp ensures its freshness. We are now prepered to to supply any quantity.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.—The purest and most wholesome Cocoa manufactured. It is free from fatty matter.

Per Tin Re. 1-8.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Made in Switzerland. Requires the addition of cold water only.

Per Tin Re. 1-4.

DARBY AND GOSDEN'S FLUID MEAT.—Not an Extract but the meat itself reduced to the semi-fluid state. A most valuable nourishment for exhausted patients.

Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

PEPTONE OF FLESH.—Pure meat artificially digested by the aid of pancreatic juice ; now much in use in continental practice. Taken in chocolate or madeira.

Per Vial Rs. 3.

ELIXIR OF HEMEDESMUS.—(Indian Sarsaparilla) Of the Verapoly Mission : prepared under the careful supervision of the Carmelite Friars. A liquor of very efficient alterative properties, strongly recommended in cases where Sarsaparilla is indicated and said to produce most remarkable curative effects. We are the sole agents for this Elixir.

Per Pint Stone Bottle Rs. 3.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The remedy so much recommended for nervous exhaustion and decay and all complaints arising therefrom being a combination of unoxidized Phosphorus with Quinine.

Per Bottle Rs. 5.

PETTIT'S EYE SALVE.—A preparation of remarkable efficacy in sore eyes, and in weakness of vision if caused by film or any affection of the surrounding parts. Is also a most effectual cure for piles.

Per Packet Re. 1.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A cure for constipation ; an aperient extract in bon-bon form. Readily taken by delicate patients.

Per Packet Re. 1-12.

BAILDON'S SEA SALT.—Affording a bath of sea water in a few minutes.

Per Packet of 7 lbs. Re. 1.

NURSERY LAMPS.—In Jappaned tin, for heating food, water, &c., may be used suspended or standing, serve as night lights while in use. The lamp is adapted for oil but may be replaced by a spirit lamp. Each Re. 4-8.

Spirit Lamp, extra Re. 1-4.

GROUT'S PATENT FOOD WARMER.—This convenient and elegant little vessel will keep a feeding bottle and its contents warm without any attention for twelve hours. It is not fragile and is well adapted for travelling. With two compartments, Rs. 8-8.

Three Compartments Rs. 10.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS.—The new external remedy for all skin and muscular complaints.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PRESENTS.

LADIES.

Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.
Gold Suites.
Sets of Earrings.
Jewelled Rings.
Fans.
Chatelaines.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Photo Frames.
Albums.
Envelope Cases and Portfolios.
Waist Bags.
Scent Bottle Cases.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Silver Card Cases.
Ivory Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Silver Thimbles.
Gold Thimbles.
Scent Bottles.
Bouquet Holders.

WEDDING.

Electro Plated Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Sets of Napkin Rings.
Salts.
Glass Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Parian Statues.
Ice Buckets.
Travelling Clocks.
Ormolu Inkstands and Pen Rests.
Albums.
Card Trays.
Sets of Liqueur Bottles and Glasses.
Lamps.
Sets of Table Glass Ware.
Sets of Crockery Ware.
Dessert Sets.

CHRISTENING.

Sets of Silver Cup, Forks, and Spoon.
Silver Cups.
Silver Mugs.
Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Silver Bells and Choral.

GENTLEMEN'S.

Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Sets of Muffineers.
Automatic Lamps.
Cigar Lamps.
Photo Frames.
Gold Snuff Boxes.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Sets of Gold Studs.
Card Cases.
Carriage Clocks.
Watches.
Gold Alberts.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Silver Pencil Cases.
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

THE BEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.

THE CHEAPEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.
INDIAN TEA MART.
OPENED BY Mr. M. H. MAJOO,
(LATE PARTNER MORTON & Co.)

KANGRA VALLEY TEA from some of the best Plantations.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of the purest quality.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of excellent flavour.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA at the lowest rates.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

M. H. MAJOO & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

NEW STOCK.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!

ASQUITH & CO. have just landed a Large Shipment of the last New Shapes, which have been specially made for Indian wear Very Light and Durable.

New Round Crown, Black Stiff Felt	8	8	New Round Crown, Black Soft Felt	8	8
New Flat Crown, Black Stiff Felt	8	8	New Round Crown, Drab and Beaver, Brown Soft Felt	8	8
Tall Drab Hats, very Light	10	0	Dress Hats, extra Light	13	0

LINCOLN BENNETT'S SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

Tall Drab Hats	12	0	Best Dress Hats	14	0
Scotch Caps	5	0	Straw Boating Hats	3	8
Tweed Hats	5	0	Travelling Caps, Ear Flaps	4	8
Turbans	3	8	Soft Beaver Hats	6	8

Our Catalogue with Illustrations of the above posted on application. The number of inches round forehead will ensure a correct fit.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted

A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE Undersigned have received by Steamer "CHEOPS" a supply of SPARKLING SAUMUR ; price per dozen, Rs. 25 ; or for CASH, Rs 24-4 per dozen.

The introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession, as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

SCHNAPPS.
SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India. The extraordinary medicinal and invigorating properties of this pure Tonic, have led to its extensive consumption throughout the civilized world.

CASH Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs A.
15-12	16-0

GRAVES.

A small parcel of this is also just to hand ex "CHEOPS."

Rs. 15, or for Cash, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 4 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for IMPROVING the SLIP near the Gridiron in H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and Specifications for the above work may be seen and other particulars learnt on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders should be accompanied with a deposit of 2½ per cent. on the tendered amount, to be forfeited in the event of refusal or delay to sign the necessary agreement.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 21st August 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES.
CHUBB'S CASH BOXES.
CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES.
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
CHUBB'S PATENT PADLOCKS.
CHUBB'S PATENT TILL LOCKS.
CHUBB'S PATENT BOX LOCKS.
CHUBB'S PATENT PRESS LOCKS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DOOR LOCKS.
CHUBB'S PATENT LEATHER BAGS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

MATHERAN.

E. W. FLOWER,
HOUSE AGENT,
4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE Undermentioned Houses are TO BE LET at Matheran for the ensuing Season.

Robertson's Bungalow	Rs. 500
Lynch's Bungalow	500
Beehive	500
Springwood	450
Stone Honge	400
Scott's Bungalow	400
The Wilderness	400
Mary Lodge	350
Harrison House	300
Craigie Burn	250
Arnould Lodge	250
Barr Cottage	250
Bund Side	250
Florence Lodge	200
Sunny Side	200

For Plans of Houses, Lists of Furniture, &c., &c. apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

POONA.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, till 31st October, one of the best and most commodious HOUSES in Poona, on the Bund Road. It is furnished, and contains a large Dining and Drawing Room, an Office Room, five large Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, &c. Stabling for four Horses and three Carriages. Rent Rs. 250 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-Street. House Agent.

KHANDALLA.

TO BE LET, "JEHANGEER LODGE," at Khandalla, for the ensuing Season, two minutes' walk from the Station. Rent Rs. 7-0. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 8 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 14 do.

Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen. . Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS."

The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

| "

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 21st AUGUST 1877.

There is no material change to report in the general aspect of business affairs. The news from Bhownuggur, noticed by us yesterday, though not decidedly confirmed, has not been contradicted, but we are inclined to think that the rain cannot as yet have been of sufficient importance to make much improvement in the crop prospects of Kattyawar. From other parts of the country there are no reports of a more cheering character.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday from Home point to a generally unchanged and dull state of Markets.

Calcutta Linseed and Rapeseed had both declined in the Home Market, the former 1s., the latter 3d. per quarter. For Bombay Linseed and Ferosepore Rapeseed no change of quotations was made. The market for Linseed was described as flat, while that for Rape was styled quiet. Wheat was unchanged.

Coffee in London was unaltered, and the latest quotations are :—Middling Plantation Ceylon 107s., Good Ordinary Native 85s., and Mysore 90s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil was still quoted at £38-10, for Ceylon, and £43-10 per ton for Cochin.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported to have closed dull yesterday with sales of 7,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats; prices were unchanged. Reuter's New York telegram of yesterday quotes Middling Uplands, ready, at 11⅛ cents, and Futures, November shipment, 10⅝ cents per lb., in each case a decline of ⅛ cent per lb.

Piece Goods in Manchester were reported to be dull.

Bar Silver was unchanged at 54½ per ounce.

Sterling Exchange.—There was very little change in the opening rates of this morning, with the exception that one Bank was willing to buy Credits and Document Bills At 1s. 9 1-32d, and 1s. 9 3-32d. respectively for 3 months' sight Bills, and proportionate rates for six months sight Bills being 1-32d. below the figures named by the other Banks. In the afternoon, owing to Calcutta advices showing further signs of weakness in Sterling Exchange there, the Banks which were naming the higher rates for their own Bills reduced them by an anna; no change was made in the quotations for Mercantile Bills, The Market closed with a downward tendency, but in the almost entire absence of business, rates may be called very nearly nominal. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rs.
Do. at 3 months' sight	1s. 8⅞d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	...1s. 9d.	,,
Credits ,, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 9 1-32d. to 1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	...1s. 9 7-32d. to 1s. 9¼d.	,,
Documents ,, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 9 3-32d. to 1s. 9⅛d.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand Bills is quoted at 2 annas to 3 annas per cent premium; for Bills at 60 days' sight buyers are offering 12 annas per cent. discount, while sellers are holding out for 10 annas per cent. only. The Accountant General has to-day issued a notification, that he is prepared to sell supply Bills on Calcutta, on demand, at 5 annas per cent and at 15 days' sight at four annas per cent. premium, which can hardly be called current market rates.

Government Paper.—There is an almost entire cessation of business except for small lots in the Bazar. Sellers have, however, to submit to lower rates. We quote 4, 95½ to 96 4⅛, 96⅛ to 96½; and 5½ per cents 102¼ per cent.

Shares.—The Share Market has been dull to-day and the alterations in quotations are in a downward direction. Bank of Bombay shares have again slightly declined, and are now quoted at 34½ per cent. premium. Bank of Madras have also dropped Rs. 10 per share. Land shares show a fall of Rs. 5 for Port Canning, Rs. 20 for Colaba, and Rs. 25 per share for Mazagon Land. Mofussil Press and Ginning shares show a further difference in favour of buyers of Rs. 5. In Spinning and Weaving Companies scrip there has been a decline of Rs. 5 in Mandvie, Manockjee Petit, Morarjee Goculdass, Nursey Kessowjee, Oriental and Sassoon Rs. 10, in Great Eastern, Kandoish, Madras, and Mazagon Rs. 15, in Albert, Alexandra, Hindustan and Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 20, in Coorla, Rs. 25 in Alliance, and Rs. 30 per share in Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company.

Cotton.—There are very few changes to notice in Cotton quotations; in some few descriptions an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy is asked. In addition to the transactions mentioned yesterday the purchase by local Mills of 150, and by exporters of 300 candies are reported. To-day's purchases so far reported are of 325 candies on account of the local Mills, and 75 candies by shippers.

Seeds and Wheat.—An active demand for Linseed continues, and quotations have further advanced 1 anna to 2 annas per cwt.; for Rapeseed there is also an enquiry at higher rates, but the scantiness of stocks checks business. We quote Linseed Rs. 6 14 to Rs. 7, and Rapeseed Rs. 7-15 to Rs. 8 per cwt. In Wheat a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has been established, and we quote best White at Rs. 40 to Rs. 42 per candy.

Piece Goods.—We have no change to report.

Coals.—In the absence of buyers, the market continues exceedingly dull.

Freights.—Owing to the available steam tonnage in port having been taken up for Calcutta, leaving us with the one steamer now on the berth for Liverpool, rates have been rather steadier to-day, and some 500 tons of Seed and Wheat have been engaged for Liverpool at 30s. per ton. There is as yet no sailing vessel on the berth for Liverpool.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	672½
National Bank of India	10,000	250	all	3 do.	108
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	660

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all		25	890
Freve Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	..	95
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.		550
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.		220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	..		1,000
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*		1,175
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.		1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.		2,375
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	50,000	100	100	..		93
Bhownuggur M. and F. Company	200	2,000		40 p.s.		1,500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*		1,100
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..		280
Broach Mills	1,500	100	all	10 p.s*		125
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*		845
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..		1,020
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		695
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*		1,050
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*		1,190
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*		1,180
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.		1,040
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..		950
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*		1,005
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*		1,150
K. Mucnjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*		915
Madras Spinning	200	1,000	all	Nil		950
Madras H. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*		1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		48
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..		375
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100 p.s*		1,275
Morarjee Spinning	1,040	1,000	all	70 p.s*		1,200
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000		..		220
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..		970
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..		875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..		925
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..		365
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*		735
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..		1,190
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..		910
Soondersee Spinning	460	1,000	all	50 p.s.		925
Do do, 1 Share	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.		200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		990
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..		750

*For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21⅜ 2⅛	5 p. c.		275xd.
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 13⅜ 14⅛	do.		26
Ditto	..	£20 6⅝ 7⅜	do.		73
Ditto	..	£20 21⅛ 21⅜	do.		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares.	..	£18 19⅝ 19⅞	do.		210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	3,8500	150 p.c.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	935
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	495
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Bezar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	480
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	12 do	300
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75 xd
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,000	all	175 do	540
Dholiera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.	350	1,000	all	100 do	900
Fort Press Co.	50	2,250	50 do	1,040	
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	330
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	455
Rasoni's Press Co.	500	all	50 do	380	
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	480
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,040
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Vehari's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20½ p.s.		1,935
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct.		85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.		650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.		325
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct.		70
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.		25
Preacher and Co.	1,250	250	all	11 p. ct.		260
Vegna Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	0 p.		80

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The British steam ship European, 1,774 tons, Commander C. A. Sibthorpe, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The ship Sir John Lawrence, 1,090 tons, Captain W. H. Burt, which arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Liverpool, (May 12th), brought the cargo of 1,408 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Africa, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Patterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Clark, Mr Pestonjee Hormusjee, three native second class, and one hundred and thirty deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Malwa, 1,377 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Calcutta (August 7th), via Madras and Galle, with the following passengers :—From Galle—Mr. P. Spicer, Dr. L Engelhard, and Mr. H. Sorabjee. From Hongkong.—Mr. Gangjeebhoy Megjee and another. From Singapore to Southampton—Mr A C Wylie. She brought the following cargo:—From Foochow—501 packages tea, 1 package glassware and 16 packages sundries. From Hongkong—338 packages silk, 38 cases silk piece goods, 1 package sugarcandy, 11 bags copper cash, 4 cases cigars, 8 boxes specie, 1 bar gold coins, 10 cases brass leaves, 35 packages vermillion, 30 cases cassia, 6 packages china roots, and 1,177 packages tea. From Shanghai—869 packages tea, 1 case silk piece goods, 107 packages silk, and 4 boxes gold. From Singapore—55 packages silk, 5 cases mace, 19 bags nutmegs, 22 cases cases cigars, 198 packages benjamin, 2 packages ivory 1 package garrowood, 1 box books, 1 package brass wire, 1 package fruits and 1 package medicine. From Penang—2 packages mangosteens, 4 packages nutmegs, 5 packages mace and 77 slabs tin.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	Calcutta, August 7.
21	Africa (s)	Patterson	Calcutta, July 25.
	Glenovan	Smith	Marakel, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	European (s)	Sibthorpe	Calcutta.
	Marobarough	Sampson	Madras.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Malwa, far Southampton, &c.
Ship Invenon, for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
18	St. Anne		Poorce.
	John Byers		Gopsulpore.
	Maud (s)		Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 21.

From Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—25 barrels roll sulphur, Killabhoy Heeruchund.
Atalanta s—44 bundles sheet iron, Ramchund Mahadeo and Co.
Pembroke s—4 packages hard ware, Eabhoy Tyebally.
European s—14 casks paint, Ebrahim Abdool Currim.

From London.

Palm s—5 cases writing paper, S A Noordin; 50 cases candles, Bhaidmul Roopchund; 50 cases eau de cologne, John S Elmore and Co; 115 boxes tinned plates. Hasamally Kallmaya; 3 cases printing ink, The Times of India.
Surat s—100 cases champagne, G Grosset; 10 casks safety fuse, Surufally Heptoola; 24 cases sherry, 18 cases claret, 15 cases champagne and 18 cases brandy, Merwanjee Coverjee and Co; 3 cases sheet glass, Hasamally Lalmeya; 119 boxes tinned plates, B and A Hormasjee.

From Trieste.

Saturno s—5 cases beer and 1 case macorooni, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

From Marseilles.

Australia s—4 bundles corks, A C Dady and Co.
Surat s—5 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 21.

For Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—1,602 cwts linseed, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 1 bale hides and 19 bundles skins, Hajee Esse; 20 bales cotton waste, Morarjee Tejpall; 118 bales cotton, Seejee Samut; 1000 cwts linseed Killick, Nixon and Co; 166 cwt. gunny bags, Gordhun Liladher; 250 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 50 bales country cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass; 45 bales country rags, Petamber Kumondass; 81 bales wool Khetseedass Hurmokrjee; 16 bales wool Soonderjee Manuckchund, 6,200 bundles Malabar coir yarn, Runchordass Khetsee.
Surat s—34 bales wool and 9 bales rags, Pelly and Co; 94 bales wool, Jethu Purootum; 33 bales wool, Morarjee Mooljee; 36 bales wool Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 295 bales wool, Nursee Muncherjee Suntow; 130 bales wool, and 30 bales rags, Goculdass Toolseedass; 612½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 36 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha; 235 bales Kurrachee wool, Harjeewan Vasenjee

For London.

British Princess—and 20 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co.
Malwa s—260 cwts B horns and 20½ cwts D horns, Hasum Noormahamed; 36 bales rags, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 7 bales hides, Alladinbhoy Mowjee; 2 bales leather and 194 bales senna, P and O Co; 3 bales skins, Allarukhia Sazun; 14 bales skins, Dawood Hajee Sullaman; 18 bales hides and 18 bales skins, Hajee Jon Mohamed Abdool Khuluk; 24 bales hides Dharsee Heerjee; 20 hides, Hajee Esse; 14 bales hides, Dhurumsey Velljee; 40 bales hides Dharey Hoorjee; 20 bales hides, Khanmahomed Nensey; 11 bales hides, P Nuserwanjee and Co; 5 bales hides, Goolam Hoosein Mahomed; 45 bales hides, Aly Bromjee and Co; 6 bales hides, Cassim Bhanjee; 24 bales hides, Jan Mahomed Remtoola; 121 bales hides, Mahomed Coorjee; 3 bales hides, Noormahomed Bhaimul; 44 bales hides, Rajmalbhoy Jeebhoy; 8 bales carpets, Goolam Hoosein Mahomed; 80 cwts coffee, Dawoodbhoy Hasum; 12 cases mother of pearl shells, Mahom d Coorjee; 4 bales cow hides 1 bale buffalow hides, Goolam Hoosein Dhunjee; 22 bales cow hides, Tejoola Khakee; 11 bales cow hides, C Peerbhoy; 19 bales chw hides, 4 buffalo hides, Dadjee Diva Mowjee; 4 bals cow hides, Abdoola Pirjee; 2 bales cow hides, A R Esmile; 27 bales cow hides, Esmail Golam Mamomed; 3 bales goats skins, 4 bales skins, 6 bales hides, M C I S M Lubboy and Co; 70 cwts coffee, Canjee Ramjee; 11½ cwts ivory, J P Khalupdeena; 10½ cwts ivory, Allibhoy Mahomedjee; 7 bales cow hides, and 2 bales buffalo hides, Curmally Rajeebhoy.

For Havre.

Malwa s—200 cwts B horns and 3 cases peacock feathers, Hasum Noormahamed.

For Marseilles.

Australia s—1,286 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co.

For Venice.

Surat s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 25 casks tamarind and 5 bales hides, P and O Co.

For Naples.

Surat s—87 bales hides, P and O Co.

For Ancona.

Surat s—9 bales hides, P and O Co.

For Leghorn.

Surat—13 bales hides and 20 chests sheelac, P and O Co.

For Alexandria.

Surat s—320 bales gunnies, P. and O Co.

For Calais.

Magdala—133½ cwts linseed, George Lockhart and Co.

For Genoa.

Surat s—25 bales cotton P and O Co.

For Trieste.

Surat s—100 bales cotton P and O Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 20th August 1877.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·775
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·803
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=9)	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	81·6
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	359
1 f Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	3·00
,, ,, ,, year	49·12

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 20.

Plamer, Lieut Col, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, from Surat.

August 21.

Colvin, Major, Bombay 7th Punjaubs, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Taudy, Capt, Bombay 8th Regiment N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—August 21.

Plomer, Lieut Col, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 18th August, 1877.

With a view to stimulating all the Non-commissioned Officers of a Native Regiment to become efficient Drill Instructors, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct that in no case shall the same Havildar or Duffadar obtain the 8th Infantry or 3rd Cavalry Musketry Prize, for two years in succession. The holder of the Prize can still compete annually, and if found the best instructor, can, after being twelve months without the reward, be again recommended for it.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to notify that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has directed, that a Wing or Squadron Officer shall not, on promotion to the rank of substantive Major vacate his regimental appointment, and that subaltern officers, are, ex opti in very special cases, to be considered, disqualified for the position of squadron or wing commanders, if His Excellency in Council has also decided, that the appointments of Adjutant and Quarter-master shall be held exclusively by Subaltern Officers, and that the appointments are to be vacated on the promotion of the incumbent to the substantive five rank of Captain, unless there is no qualified Subaltern available in the Regiment, in which case the Officer so promoted may, under the Commander in Chief's orders be permitted to retain the appointment until a qualified officer is available. The Captain so displaced will revert to the duties of his appointment as Wing or Squadron Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 18.)

Mr E W Marston and Mr W J Steers, Acting 2nd Grade Clerks, have been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave each for three months.

Privilege leave is granted to Mr J O N James, Assistant Surveyor General for three months.

Mr J Vandepurt, Surveyor, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr G D Cuzen, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Privilege leave of absence for a period of fifty days has been granted to Lieut R W Smith, R E.

Captain R E Cobb, R E is posted to the charge of the Architectural and Buildings Division in the Simla Circle.

Mr T E Curry, Assistant Engineer, has passed the colloquial examination in the Hindustani language.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 24th, 6h. 19m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
August.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 22	English Mail expected.	5 44	6 21	11 0 m 10 51 a	4 19 m 5 9 a
Th. 23	.....	5 44	6 20	11 36 m 11 26 a	4 56 m 5 36 a
Fri. 24	Lunar Eclipse visible at Bombay	5 45	6 19	11 51 m 11 56 a 0 14 a ...	5 28 m 6 1 a 5 37 m 6 26 a
Sat. 25	.....	5 45	6 19		
Sun. 26	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 45	6 18	0 27 m 0 40 a 0 57 m 1 6 a	6 28 m 6 53 a 6 58 m 7 19 a
Mon. 27	.....	5 45	6 17	1 29 m 1 29 a	7 28 m 7 46 a
Tues. 28	.....	5 45	6 16		

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mail.

Friday ..... Aug. 24

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, *VIA* ADEN.

Friday ..... Aug. 24

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH St. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

The Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

MHOW RACES.

The following races close at Mhow September 1st :—

The Dewas Purse of Rs. 300, entrance Rs. 30.
The Hussar Cup, with Rs. 500 added, entrance Rs. 100
The Trial Stakes, with Rs. 400 added, entrance Rs. 40
The Mhow Derby, with Rs. 400 added, entrance Rs. 40
The Starkey Cup, with Rs. 500 added, entrance Rs. 50
The Jowrah Purse of Rs. 500, entrance Rs. 30.
The Holkar Purse of Rs. 500, entrance Rs. 40.
The Rutlam Purse of Rs. 300, entrance Rs. 30.
The Dhar Purse of Rs. 500, entrance Rs. 40.
For further particulars see Prospectus.
Prospectus to be had on application to the undersigned.
2nd entries close October 1st.

FRED. LUKIN,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two Rs., the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FEARNLEY—August 20th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of J. H. Fearnley, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—August 17th, at Landour, the wife of J. W. Alexander, Esq., Head Master, Mayo College, Ajmere, of a daughter.
JOUGUET—August 18th, at Allahabad, the wife of H. Jouguet, of a son.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1877.

We understand that the accounts of impending scarcity in the North-West Provinces and Rajpootana are causing the Viceroy much anxiety. In view of the heavy expenditure that will be necessary in Madras, the prospect of additional difficulties in Northern India makes the financial outlook most serious, and must be an additional reason for the most careful husbanding of resources. It is to be hoped that the Viceroy will succeed in inducing the Duke of Buckingham to sympathise with the Government of India in the difficulties it has now to face regarding a gigantic area of which Madras is only a portion. If he does not, and the Governor of Madras still remains inclined to take advantage of the sentiment he has roused in England, and to pour out the Indian revenues like water throughout his territory, he must be compelled to listen to reason. There will be no alternative left for the Governor-General but to insist upon His Grace managing the Madras famine in relation to the policy which the necessity for economy forces upon the Government of India. The responsibility of meeting the distress now looming in the future over the greater part of India will rest with the Government of India, and no excuse that the Governor of Madras was insubordinate, and insisted upon squandering the *revenues which all India in distress is entitled to share*, will be accepted if the departure now from a rigorous policy of economy results in the failure of the Government of India to do its duty by the many millions of people whose existence is distinctly threatened. Now is the time for Lord Lytton to prove himself a man. The famine his Government has to face will be no child's play. It will be one of the most terrible and melancholy calamities that has ever befallen India if he does not act in the present crisis alike with the wisdom of a statesman and the generous aspirations of a noble mind to spare no exertion that may reduce the sum total of human misery. He must put down the Duke of Buckingham if that nobleman insists upon using the revenues of India in a manner which the approaching necessities of the greater part of the country will not justify. If His Grace will not agree to have the famine in Madras managed in connection with one scheme of economy applicable to the whole country, then His Grace is a stumbling-block to the good government of India and must be removed, otherwise his inconsiderate conduct may result in the demoralisation of the people of the Madras Presidency and a calamity to the people of India in general. Lord Lytton should have no doubt on this point whatever, and he must act like a strong man. Let him nerve himself with the solemn reflection that famine is threatening the greater part of this country, and that he will be held responsible for the way the Government of India meets the crisis. Under such circumstances justice to his own reputation demands that neither the Duke of Buckingham nor any other high official shall squander the revenues of India in an isolated policy of sentiment and extravagance.

A week more, or perhaps even days, ought to bring some decisive news about the war. The Russian defeat at Plevna has naturally caused a comparative lull in the operations of the belligerents, the Russians being too much surprised if not demoralised on the first news of their disaster to renew extensive fighting with their antagonists, and the Turks being either too supine, too weak, or too cautious in departing from the purely defensive tactics to which they have hitherto owed their successes, to take immediate advantage of the battle of Plevna by following up the Russians and striking hard while the confusion lasted. It may be that the Turkish victory at Plevna will throw back the Russian campaign for another year, as the favourable season for war operations is rapidly passing away, and it may be impossible to recover the ground lost in Roumelia and Bulgaria before the winter sets in. The Russians are of course as alive to these important facts as any one, and it is evident that they are now straining every nerve to finish the war within the next few months. Hence it is probable that the most important events of the struggle may be condensed into the short period now left for fighting operations this year. This is a fortunate circumstance, because the quicker the war is finished, the better it will be for the peace of mind of all Europe, war always being a conflagration which is apt to kindle fires in its neighbourhood. Russia has not only called out the Imperial Guard, the flower of the Russian army, which is now assisting in the siege of Rustchuk, but has called out for service every man capable of bearing arms. The latter movement is a convincing proof of the immense exertions which Russia is now determined to make to beat the Turks. It will be the means of adding an immense host to the regular army now actually in the field, and will also give the Russian Commander-in-Chief wider freedom of action, as the newcomers will doubtless be employed to hold the places which are already in Russian possession, while the troops thus set free will be able to join in the forward movement upon Roumelia. How this reserve force will act is doubtful, because the law entitling the Imperial Government to call out every able-bodied man not already drawn in the annual conscription does not appear to have been in existence before 1872. In that year a new scheme of military reorganisation was introduced in Russia, by which all men who have completed their twenty-first year and are not physically incapacitated are liable to an annual conscription. No immunity from service by the purchase of substitutes is allowed. Every man called upon must turn out for service. The period of service fixed for the army is fifteen years—six in active service, and the remaining nine years in the Reserve, which can only be called out in the event of actual war being proclaimed, when the younger men are sent into the field and the older are set apart for garrison duty in fortresses. This Reserve is practically another army, and with a little practice can speedily be made as efficient as the army in actual field operations. There is still, however, a third force which the Russian Government can depend upon in emergencies, and that is the army which has now been called into existence by the Imperial *irade*. Every able-bodied man in the country, who does not happen to be in the regular army, the navy, or the Reserve, can by such an *irade* as the one just issued be called out to join a militia, which is organised in accordance with certain rules announced in the Imperial manifesto of 1872. The understanding in Russia is that this militia can only be called out in exceptional cases—such, for instance, as the safety of the country being endangered. The fact, therefore, that the Imperial Government has determined upon the extreme measure of calling out the militia shows not only that it regards the successes of the Turks with alarm, but that it has decided that the national honour demands that no sacrifice shall be spared to carry out the original designs of the war party. This desperate state of matters is a peculiar commentary on the belief which was entertained, not unreasonably, in Russia before the war broke out that all the army had to do was to march leisurely and victoriously from one end of Turkey to the other—that, like another Cæsar, the Commander-in-Chief had but to go, see, and conquer.

Disastrous for the Russians as was the battle of Plevna, there have been no signs since of a change of fortune, and it may safely be imagined that if the Turks were to be overwhelmed the time had indeed come for Russia putting forth all her strength. The news recently received from Armenia and Bulgaria shows that success has still been on the side of the Turks. The Russians have had to evacuate Poti, probably because they felt menaced by the presence of Hobart Pasha's fleet at Sinope. The indecisive fighting at Batoum, which has been reported from time to time, has now culminated in an important victory for the army of Dervish Pasha, who has reported the successful carrying of all the Russian positions around Batoum. Then we hear of an affair at Kasiar, by which a Russian reconnoitring party were defeated with a loss of 500 men killed and wounded. Worse remains to tell, however, about Russia's unfortunate campaign in Armenia. On the 18th inst. the Turks gained a victory at Kars which may compel the Russians to throw over the conquest of Armenia until Roumelia has been settled. A Russian force, it is said, consisting of 35,000 infantry, ten regiments of cavalry, and 110 guns—so that the force could not have consisted of fewer than 50,000 men—attacked Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's position, and after an engagement which lasted a whole day the Russians were defeated and had to retire with a loss of 1,200 men. The Turks are said to have lost only 100 men, which seems incredible, unless it be that they were fighting behind strongly entrenched positions, and this in all probability was the case. Like Osman Pasha's victory at Plevna, Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's at Kars has been a defensive victory, and the circumstance forms one more illustration of the fact that the Turk is a better man behind stone walls than he is in the open field. When we turn to other parts of the scene of operations we see no signs of the Turks failing to hold their own. In the Dobrudscha, they are even showing activity of an offensive description, as they are said to be threatening the Russian positions on the Kutendji railway, which forms an important line of communication between the Danube and the Black Sea. The Dobrudscha had been nearly denuded of Russian troops, presumably to enable them to assist in the operation-son the southern line of the Danube, but the Turkish advance has compelled a Russian force to reappear on the scene and re-occupy Kustendji. There is evidence of some activity in the vicinity of the Balkans. While Osman Pasha remained at Plevna with the army of the west, the Commander-in-Chief, Mehemet Ali, with the eastern wing, remained at Shumla. Suleiman Pasha with the forces withdrawn from Montenegro had to join one of these armies, and as the strong position the Russians have taken up on the Tirnova road would probably have been too much for the remains of his army to face, it was

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

POONA, Aug. 22, 2-15 A. M..

The Viceroy remains here until Saturday evening.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF REVENUE.

Mr. Hope's resignation has no political meaning. Mr. Bernard, the New Secretary of the Department of Revenue, is fully committed to the same famine policy as Mr. Hope advocated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Russian troops still strongly hold the Schipka Pass. Suleiman Pasha has made a reconnissance of the Hankoi Pass, where he found the Russians to be strongly entrenched, and according to a Russian official despatch the Turks were repulsed.

Obituary.—Mr. Ross D. Mangles, late Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

THE LATE BATTLE NEAR KARS—THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Russian unofficial accounts confirm the attack made by General Loris Melikoff on Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's position near Kars on the 18th instant, and state that after capturing the first line of entrenchments from the Turks, the Russians fell back upon their former positions. Both sides had many killed and wounded.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

The Russians have occupied a position between Lovats and Selvi.

A despatch from Mehemet Ali (the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army), states that there has been heavy skirmishing with the Russians near Eski Djuma.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT FROM ROUMELIA.

General Gourko, during his retreat to the Schipka Pass, lost 4,000 men.

The Turkish Minister for War is making preparations for a winter campaign.

LONDON, Aug. 20, Afr.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 1-16

The Manchester Market has been dull.

Arrived—Ethiopia.

Departure—Childwall Hall.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 21.

(Madras Time.)

Cammanore, 5-15 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., ther. max. 81, W. B. 77, min. 74, bar. 29-91. Fall of rain 31 cents.

Canwar, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W. 5, ther. 83, bar. 30-2.

Mangalore, 7-40 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E., N. W. Fall of rain 48 cents.

Tuticorin, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind E. moderate, ther. 86, bar. 29.85.

Vizagapatam, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. S. W. ther. 89. Fall of rain 7 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	...8d.	per Rs.
Do. at 3 months' sight	...	...1s. 8d.	,,
Do. ,, 6	,,	...1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, ,, 3	,,	,,	...1s. 9 1-32d. to 1s. 9 1-16d.. ,,
Do. ,, 6	,,	,,	...1s. 9 7 32d. to 1s. 9½d. ,,
Documents, 3	,,	,,	...1s. 9 3-32d. to 1s. 9½d. ,,

Some of the Calcutta newspapers are very sarcastic about Sir Richard Temple's recent eulogium of the Native race, and we observe that one of them actually proposes that he should be called the Semurg, the fabulous Persian bird which enabled His Excellency to point a moral and adorn a tale!

From Muscat we learn, that Shaik Saley bin Ali and other insurgents, who have recently disturbed the coast, have now been reconciled to the Sultan, they having expressed regret for their rebellion. The Sultan is fortifying the town, cleansing the ditches, and increasing the armed force. During the recent insurrection, Mr. P. J. O. Robertson, the acting Political Agent and British Consul, rendered material assistance to the Sultan, for which he has received the thanks of the people. Mr. Robertson is very much liked by the Arabs, and is a popular officer.

The Sanscrit chair at Leipzic has been empty for some little while. Dr. Buhler, of Bombay, who brought such treasures from Kashmir, is spoken of as amongst the scholars to whom the professorship should be offered.

The question of the extended employment of covenanted civilians in the higher ranks of the Financial Department being under the consideration of the Government, together with the general question of the reorganisation of the Department, we understand that no examination for admission will be held for the present after the one which has been arranged for the 19th November next. All the nominations for that examination having been made, no further nominations will be made for the present.

We are glad to notice the return to India, after a short furlough in England, of Mr. James Furrell, the editor of the *Englishman*. Mr. Furrell is one of the foremost thinkers in the Indian press.

The Rev. W. B. Ottley, a Madras Chaplain, who some time ago sent a sum of Rs. 100 towards the fund for the relief of the Turkish sick and wounded, has sent a second donation of Rs. 100 for a similar purpose to the Secretary of the Madras Mahomedan Association, who has gratefully acknowledged the amount, and warmly thanked Mr. Ottley for the deep interest he is evincing in the Turks.

It must be amusing to a cynical philosopher to notice instances of how everybody believes in his own deity and the intentions of that deity to help him and him alone. When the English were last at war with the French, an old Scotch lady said the English were certain to win because they were prayed for by their countrymen. She was reminded that the French were prayed for too, but, strong in her faith, she asked indignantly, "wha could understand these jabbering bodies?" The Turks are evidently quite as confident as the old lady in thinking that the powers that be must be on their side. In acknowledging the subscriptions raised for the Sultan by the Mahomedans in Calcutta, Ebrahim Bdhim, the Grand Visier, hopes that the subscribers will be rewarded both in this world and the next. If the Russians are equally strong in thinking their cause entitled to divine protection, they will probably be of opinion that the reward in the next world of all who are helping the Turks will be anything but pleasant.

Among the Jail birds at Cuddalore, there are two murderers who were guilty of the horrible crime of driving nails into the eyes of a young boy who was their blood-relation. The Sessions Judge sentenced them to the extreme penalty of the law, and the confirmation of the High Court is awaited.

On Tuesday week, Mr. Justice Turner, at the High Court, Allahabad, sentenced one B. Richards, an employ of the Railway Amalgamated Societies, to eight months' rigorous imprisonment for breach of trust and embezzlement. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on all the three charges.

The writer of the *English man's* "Week" is responsible for the following:—"With discussions going on all around us about the disestablishment of the Church, and the encroachments of the padres in their demands for absolute supremacy in all church matters, it is singular what strange devices some of them adopt to inculcate the doctrine of living in charity with all men. A friend up-country writes to say that a padre, who lately quitted the station from which he writes, left the following parting benediction to his flock:—'I leave this station with the greatest thankfulness, having suffered in my own person and in that of my wife the most virulent, malicious, and unprincipled persecution, on account of my adherence to the principles of the church, to which any man could be subjected. I feel it, however, a privilege that I have been permitted to suffer. It has revealed the weakness and cowardice of those who say they are churchmen, but are of the Synagogue of Satan.' I should think this might be included under the comprehensive law of libel by the parishioners who are described as 'of the Synagogue of Satan;' at any rate, the padre will be an acquisition to any station to which he may be transferred, if he will only use as strong language in the pulpit as out of it."

The *Madras Times*:—We believe that it is now in contemplation to put the canals of the Godavery and Kistna deltas in communication with Madras. This will give us one unbroken line of inland navigation for nearly 400 miles long, from Cocanada to Madras, or if that part of the Upper Godavery to which the river is navigable for some months in the year be added, we shall have a line of navigation very nearly 500 miles in length, while about 1,000 miles of canal and river navigation will be in direct communication with the headquarters of the Presidency. We only hope, now that this very important remunerative work is taken in hand, that the authorities will see to its completion at no distant date. Had Sir Arthur Cotton's views been properly regarded at the time they were enunciated, and his projects carried out, we do not think the large outlay now being made on account of the famine in the Northern Districts would have been necessary, nor would the fearful loss of revenue, consequent on the want of water, have to be deplored.

A scene, quite unique in the annals of free trade, has occurred at Dacca. Some of the Mahomedan populace, unable to bear the hardships incident to the unusual rise of the rice market, combined in a body and gave a sound beating to the fat vendors who used to make the extensive purchases for the immense shipments of rice. It was a sight to behold the indiscriminate use of the *lathi*. A big agent of a Calcutta mercantile firm, which had authorized him to make purchases at any rate and to any amount, and who had already drawn away three lakhs of rupees from the Dacca Branch of the Bengal Bank to make rice consignments to his employers in Calcutta, was severely handled, and had his green spectacles smashed to pieces. A big Armenian man of fortune escaped with impunity, his Baboos having got their dues from the infuriated mob. The consequence is that rice is now sold at a rate varying between eighteen and twenty seers the rupee, which else would lower down to the death-rate.

A meeting of native ladies was held on Wednesday at Calcutta, for the relief of the famine-stricken in Madras. About 30 Bengali ladies were present, most of whom were Brahmikas. Baboo Protap Chunder Mozumdar addressed the assembly, and told in a few words the condition of the poor sufferers. A popular song was then sung by some of the ladies present, in which the sufferings of the famine-stricken were pathetically described, after which Miss Lahiri read an account of the famine, which was simple but impressive. The ladies then made a collection among themselves, in which contributions were liberally given. Trinkets, clothes, domestic utensils, rupees, and currency notes were collected. One of the ladies gave her gold watch and chain. Some of the maid servants of the Asram, though poor, offered as much as they could, and a good number of little children, some of whom had been obtaining from their parents meals to save money, came with little pieces of silver in their hands to give for the benefit of the poor. The amount of the ladies' contributions in all is Rs. 200.

A very romantic case of murder has just recently been heard at the Criminal Court, Colombo. The history of the case in question is, that a Singhalese young man was struck with the charms of a sweet girl of his own nationality and village, but she did not reciprocate his feelings he thought that he would rather see her die than see her another's. He accordingly cut her throat, and calling upon the headman of the village, confessed what he had done. On being asked whether he was guilty or not guilty, he replied in the affirmative, and on being remonstrated with by the Registrar, Deputy Queen's Advocate, the interpreter, and others, he still asserted that he did murder the girl, and on being told that he would be hanged, begged to be buried by her side. Speak of the native mind being unromantic after that! But the staid Judge was not inclined to take such a sentimental view of the case, and so put the prisoner on his trial.

On the 13th July, information was received in Penang that the Dutch had attacked the stronghold of Tuku Muda Nia Malim, ex-Raja of Simpang Olim, Panty Siram, and captured the place after a short but severe fight. The ex-Raja took to flight, leaving behind a considerable amount in dollars and valuables, 13 cannon and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The loss on the Dutch side was one officer and 5 men wounded. Amongst the natives made prisoners, was one of the principal headmen. The inhabitants of Simpang Olim are, on the whole, are quietly disposed, and this defeat of the hereditary chief of the fallen dynasty will no doubt tend to preserve peace and tranquillity. The ex-Raja of Simpang Olim was one of the most powerful and wealthy of the Achinese chiefs, and this success has therefore more than ordinary importance for the Dutch.

The Chinese Empire, after a sleep of ages, has at last begun to swarm like a beehive, and the question how to deal with Chinese emigration is fast becoming the most formidable problem of the day to American, European, and Australian statesmen. It would not be surprising if, ere long, England should bitterly rue the day that she insisted upon battering down the wall of exclusiveness built up by Chinese statesmen against foreigners. They are overrunning the Pacific slopes of America and the eastern shores of Australia to the alarm and anger of the Whites. Among the latest developments of the emigrating spirit among the Chinese is an announcement by the Hongkong *Daily Press* to the effect, that the Chinese intend opening trade between Hongkong and Port Darwin, and the steamer Charlton has been chartered by a native firm to proceed from Hongkong to the latter port and Cooktown. According to all accounts, Chinese immigrants are much wanted in Port Darwin and the Northern territory generally. They would be gladly welcomed there much as they are in the Straits, and would do well. Europeans are few, and there is plenty of room for all, which does not seem to be the case in Queensland and the Eastern coast of Australia. There is gold also in abundance, and there does not seem to be that jealousy and dislike of the Chinese which threaten mischief elsewhere.

It seems that part of the drill imposed on the Chinese soldier is the turning of warlike somersaults. In the *Peking Gazette* there is a memorial from the Director General of the yellow River Works, reporting that he has inspected the brigade under his orders, and that "the performance of the soldiery in evolutions, gingal, spear, shield and archery, and in turning warlike somersaults, was of the most satisfactory description!" This is the first mention we have observed of military somersaults even in the Chinese army, and whether they are performed to elude cannon balls, or to frighten the enemy is a matter on which we are not enlightened. Certainly a regiment of soldiers turning somersaults on the field of battle would fix the coolest beholders with astonishment, and we should say the front ranks would stand or rather turn an excellent chance of getting pretty well fixed themselves, especially if the "back throw" was the one affected.

In the latest Brazilian journals the Archbishop of Bahia has declared that the so-called snake stone, reputed of such efficacy in the cure of the bites of snakes, mad dogs, &c., is calcined deer horn. Pieces of horn, cut to shape, are enclosed in balls of clay and put in a fire until sufficiently baked. On pressing the stone against the wound it adheres, and, owing to its porosity, absorbs the poisonous matter. When it drops off it is washed in milk or spirits, and is then considered fit to act again. The Archbishop says there is no doubt of its being a remedy for for the purpose stated.

Charges of bribery, corruption, and extortion against a public servant.—At the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Poonamallee, before Major Hamilton, on Tuesday week, Mr. Dunhill, Solicitor of the High Court, appeared on behalf of one Sillar Saheb, an inhabitant of Poonamallee, and stated that he had to prefer certain grave charges against C. Lakshmana Rau, head clerk and interpreter of the Court. Sillar Sahib was then sworn and made a statement to the effect that he had been arrested a few days previous under a warrant of the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, and was taken before the defendant who is interpreter and chief clerk; that the defendant told him that the gentleman was very angry with him and would not release him on bail but would sentence him to imprisonment. Sillar Sahib on this prostrated himself at the defendant's feet, and after a little bargaining the latter agreed to prevail on the Magistrate to let Sillar Sahib go on bail, if he would pay defendant a sum of fifty rupees. This sum having been paid, and Sillar Sahib released on bail, the case duly came on for hearing, when defendant again told Sillar Sahib that the Magistrate would certainly sentence him (Sillar) to imprisonment. Another bargaining ensued, and another fifty rupees paid, Sillar Sahib further binding himself to pay a third fifty rupees to the defendant, on which he acquitted being entered. Unfortunately the Cantonment Magistrate saw reason to convict Sillar Sahib and sentence him to pay a fine; and this led to Sillar's demanding repayment of the money he now found he had unwisely bribed the interpreter with. After listening to this statement his worship said he could see no reason to refuse Mr. Dunhill's application for suspending Lakshmana Rau from his post, and placing him under arrest pending further enquiry, but, as he did not exactly know how he would have to get on without an interpreter, his Worship thought he could not do better than forward the whole case to the Magistrate of the district at Chingleput for disposal. This was accordingly done.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CASHMERE.

Sopoor, one of the oldest towns in Cashmere, and so justly famous for the good marseer fishing to be obtained under the bridge which connects the two halves of the town, has been burnt to the ground. The fire originated at 5 in the afternoon of a very hot day towards the south-east of the bazaar in a baker's shop, and rapidly spread to the adjacent houses. These were for the most part constructed of pine-logs, with pent-roofs covered by a thin-coating of mud, on adjacent pine planks and grass. So rapidly did the fire spread, that in less than ten minutes, upwards of twenty dwellings were enveloped in the flames. Two gentlemen, at the time near the bridge, hurried off to the scene on the first alarm, and tried to organise working parties, but the wretched inhabitants rushed to and fro, at their wit's end, beating their breasts, and rending the air with screams, altogether panic-stricken, and perfectly helpless. The Jhelum flows through the town, and the scene of the conflagration could not have been more than fifty yards in from the right bank of the stream, but neither persuasion nor threats could induce the infatuated people to fetch water. The fire had raged for over an hour, yet no one could be got to work. No native officials as yet arrived, although the old fort was not distant more than 150 yards. At last the few Hindostanee servants who had hastened down to see the fire were got together, and set to work to dismantle the buildings to leeward of the burning houses. A number of Cashmere boatmen soon joined them, and now the buildings in front of the fire were soon levelled, but in vain were appeals made to the howling mob to help carry off the debris, or to get water to pour on the thatch. The shop-keepers would not part with a single vessel out of the numbers scattered about in front of their shops. And now the very important Bumble, followed by the usual tag-rag and bob-tail, put in an appearance and was appealed to by the Europeans present to supply vessels and organise a gang of men to fetch water. This worthy representative of the governing race, promising immediate action, bustled off down the main street and, as was afterwards observed, took up his stand on the bridge, a commanding point from which to view the devastation of his charge. There is no doubt that had he rendered help and set a good example at this stage, the fire would have been kept within moderate limits. The shop-keepers soon commenced removing their property, vying with each other in the sums they paid for coolies. Meanwhile, the fire drove on before the increasing wind, down the bazaar, the intense heat forcing back all before it, and it was soon evident that the town was doomed. The straw of the dismantled roofs whirling through the air in blazing flakes, soon communicated with, and spread the fire to the other thatch buildings.

The few workpeople had to fall back to the open space in front of the three large Zearats, here redoubling their efforts, whilst the priests with Koran in hand mounted to the roof of their temples, to exhort the people to action. Fanaticism did what all else had failed to accomplish, and water was supplied here in abundance, the flames being put out as often as they caught these buildings. By this time the whole of the town on the right bank of the Jhelum was in a blaze, and the unhappy, poor houseless women and children was drowned by the fierce roaring and crackling of the wooden houses falling on all sides, the red glare showing only too well, where the grain stores were being consumed. Fortunately the wind which for the last hour had been blowing now fell, and the flames darted straight up into the sky, illuminating the heavens. For over five hours the work of destruction had raged with unabated fury, and without an effort on the part of the townspeople to restrain it. The temples only had been saved, and the rumour spread that the Sahib logues had fought successfully there. They were now eager enough to work, and furnished water to protect the large buildings near the river's bank, below the bridge. The fire imposed no further, and towards morning had almost 'burnt' itself out. Assistance arrived from the shores of the lake, and the smouldering ruins were watched during the day by gangs of coolies. The loss of property is estimated at 2½ lacs of rupees; 160 houses were completely destroyed, but fortunately owing to the hour at which the fire commenced no lives were lost. Many of the well-to-do inhabitants had gone to the annual fair, at the far-famed Zearat of Huzrutbal, where at this season of the year the holy relic, a hair from the beard of the Prophet, is on view. These unfortunate devotees have lost their all. As I write, boat loads of these pilgrims are returning; it is pitiful to hear their wails as they hear the sad news at the ghats. There is no doubt, a great deal of this loss might have been prevented had the officials behaved properly. It is expected that Mahrajah will assist the wretched inhabitants to re-build their homes.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

Parsee New Year's Day.—Yesterday was the New Year's Day of the Kadmee Parsees, who, with members of the Shenshaee section, passed the day in prayer and feasting.

Cocoanut holiday.—To-morrow is the annual Hindoo festival commonly known as the "Nariel Poornima," or Cocoanut holiday. A fair will be held in the evening on the Esplanade.

Eclipse of the moon.—A total eclipse of the moon visible at Bombay, will take place to-morrow. The first visible contact will commence at the sunrise at 0h. 55. 0m. a.m., and the last contact with the shadow will be at 6h. 0·4m. a. m.

The famine outlook is worse than it was last week; about the only consolation being that the Bombay Government, with whom we couple the name of General Kennedy, is still *fortis in arduis*; though the northern part of their famine area is worse off than ever.—*Pioneer.*

We have been presented with a copy of a Gunerattee translation of H. E. the Governor's speech delivered in the Town Hall on the 11th inst., on the occasion to determine on a memorial of the late Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart. The translation is by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, and the pamphlet is excellently printed, the title being surrounded by an illuminated border.

The British ship Christian MacAusland, Couper, laden with sugar and hemp from Manila, and bound for the Channel, has struck on a reef in the neighbourhood of the Philippine Islands, and has sunk. The first mate and eight of the crew have arrived at Anjer, the fate of the boats wherein were the captain and second mate is unknown.

Housebreaking and attempted theft.—A noted character, named Esoob Mahomed, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of housebreaking by night in order to the commission of theft in a building belonging to Curreembux Bin Peerbux, and was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Theft by a goldsmith.—A Hindoo goldsmith, named Cassinath Gunnobah, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on three separate charges of theft of a quantity of gold and silver, the collective value of Rs. 106, belonging to three different parties, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of twenty-one months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

False measures.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two grain merchants, named Hurry Khanjee and Treekum Khuttau, were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Mahon, before Mr. W. Webb, with having in their possession false measures of capacity, they being retail dealers. Upon the evidence adduced they were both adjudged guilty, and fined Rs. 15 each, or in default to three weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Criminal breach of trust.—A Hindoo, named Gopal Gunput, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail, on being convicted of criminal breach of trust in respect of two gold rings, the property of Dinkur Gungadhur, a student of the Deccan College, who had recently arrived from Poona on his way to Baroda, and had taken up his residence during his stay here at the house of the prisoner.

We lately published the appeal by the Madras Civilians against what is called the gagging order, which forbids the combination of Civilians to memorialize the Secretary of State. It seems that Madras has not taken the lead in appealing. The Bombay Civil Service appealed nearly six months ago, and the memorial which they submitted was word for word adopted by the Madaas service. In fact, an hon'ble member of the Bombay Judicial Service drafted the protest—it was signed even by the members of Council, Secretaries, and Judges of the High Court. It is said that the Bengal and other services have either sent in, or are preparing a similar protest.

Famine charity.—The *Indian Church Gazette* says, "We entirely agree with the *Statesman* in thinking the call of the State upon public charity, to share their responsibility in dealing with the Madras famine, to be a mistake. The relief to be afforded should be gathered by taxation as a national duty, not by the voluntary offerings of well-disposed individuals. Charity is a tender and delicate plant and does not stand rough handling, and the result of such an appeal, as is proposed, would be to divert charity from its lawful channels, and leave many works hitherto maintained and supported to languish and droop." But, we may ask, why should charity not assist the State. Does the Church think that charity is only to be for the benefit of priests?

We ought to have noted before the gratifying success of Mr. K. J. Badshah at the last Civil Service examination. Mr. Badshah came out eighth in the order of merit in the whole list—a high rank, which is as creditable to his own abilities and industry as it must be gratifying to the authorities of Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, where he received his education.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

There will be six examiners in English at the next Matriculation Examination, and it is arranged, we hear, that one examiner shall be present at each of the six centres to supervise the writing of the English Paper on October 1st. The six examiners are the Rev. Messrs. Hamilton and Greaves, and Professors Wordsworth, Chesham, Peterson, and Kirkham. As the examiners will themselves carry the printed papers of question to the centres personally conduct the examinations, and bring back in their own charge the written answers of candidates, we may hope that Bombay will be able to escape the scandals of which the 'Mofussil-centre' system has been so prolific a cause in other parts of India.—*Id.*

Poona volunteers meeting.—A meeting was held at the Collector's office last Saturday morning. Owing to Mr. Norman's unavoidable and much regretted absence, Mr. Keyser ably represented him and was appointed to the chair. Captain Bulkley, Adjutant to the G. I. P. Ry. Corps, also was present. An application to Government for sanction to form a Volunteer Rifle Corps in Poona was resolved upon, and it is hoped that ere long we may have one formed. The meeting was well attended by about 80, which was much above the expected number. The number of Volunteers already enrolled is from 110 to 115; but now that a definite step has been taken towards organizing a corps, we trust this number will soon be greatly augmented.—*Id.*

Too tempting.—The Railway Magistrate was engaged on Saturday, investigating a daring case of making away with liquor. The facts of the case are these:—The proprietor of the Napier Hotel had hired a cart for Satara, and loaded it with two barrels of beer and 18 cases of wines and spirits, which were to be delivered at Satara. The cart was hired from a cart-broker, and after the cart was loaded, the cartman took the cart to near the Sassoon Hospital, there unloaded it, and lodged the goods in a chappered shed. The carfman and the cart-broker having no liquor for their supper, opened one of the boxes and availed themselves of a few bottles. They then sold eight of the boxes to two shopkeepers in the city, the remainder they took off along the Ahmednagar instead of the Satara Road, and at a village they again rested and enjoyed some more of the contents, and invited a patel and some ramoosies to join them at supper. The whole of the party became intoxicated, and were awakened by a police sowar taking them into custody on account of their suspicious conduct. They were brought into Poona and are now being prosecuted before the Railway Magistrate.—*Id.*

The *Leader* (Calcutta) remarks as follows on the scandalous story which Bishop Mourin has just stamped out:—"The Bombay correspondent of the *Madras Times* has been guilty of disseminating a foul and scandalous report affecting the reputation of two Roman Catholic ladies who have gained the esteem of all who know them. The backbiter pretended that a supposed Lady Abbess had eloped with a Sister of remarkable personal attractions, to whom he was married on their arrival in France. The lady with whom she was reported to have eloped, was Mme. St. Aloysius, now in a Convent at Ipswich, who for the last two years has been under medical treatment for disease of the liver and lungs, and was sent home in February as a last resource. Hardly any publishment is too bad for the wretch, male or female, who invented such an abominable calumny. The correspondent who adopted the falsehood, and the paper that lent its columns to the diffusion of the tale, are guilty in the second degree, and are bound to do penance in sackcloth and ashes. It was a cruel and cowardly thing to attack two virtuous and defenceless women, too far distant and suffering too much in health to repel the vile fabrication the moment it was put forth. The story, too, was told with a chuckle, as though it were a good joke, regardless of the pain it must give to many thousands of our fellow-subjects and fellow-countrymen professing the Roman Catholic religion." The *Leader* will be surprised to hear that the scandalmonger in his apology to Bishop Mourin flatters himself that he did right in publishing the scandal because it gave Bishop Mourin an opportunity of replying!

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the provisional Committee was held, the newly appointed Colonel and Adjutant, Major Layard and Lieutenant Dodson, both being present, and it was decided to call a general meeting of the Volunteers on Friday afternoon next to decide upon various matters—such as uniform, the formation of companies, &c.,—which the Committee have had under consideration, and which are necessary to be resolved upon before active operations can be commenced. The meeting will be held in the Town Hall, and it is hoped that all who have enrolled or who intend to enroll themselves will make an effort to be present.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

We hear that His Excellency the Governor made good use of his time last week at Sattara and Kolhapore. On his way out, he was taken by the Collector round the town of Sattara, and to the tank which supplies the inhabitants with drinking water. The durbar was postponed till His Excellency's return, when it took place in the old palace, where the Judge holds the court. The adopted son of the late Rajaee of Sattara was present, and a crowd of native gentlemen, hangers-on of the old raj, the Municipal Commissioner, and others attended. The town people submitted an address to the Governor, representing the high prices and the iniquities of free trade as the reason why Government should interfere and settle a bazaar rate. They were clearly shown by His Excellency how suicidal such a policy would be, and were distinctly informed that it was the very last thing that Government would think of doing. At Kolhapore Sir Richard Temple was received at the Residency by the Political Agent, Colonel Schneider, and at once proceeded to visit the water-works and the public gardens, accompanied by the principal officers of the station. The number of standpipes distributed through the town, and the quantity of fresh water always available, attracted His Excellency's attention. The Rajah of Kolhapore and the Rajah of Akalkote were successively received in durbar at the Residency, and the harbhee and other native noblemen were presented. Sir Richard Temple also visited the relief camp, and inspected the miserable beings there collected: he gave strict orders for their proper care, and for the surrounding country to be diligently patrolled by the local officers and police, that no case of destitution might be overlooked. After strolling made a brief examination of the old Mahratta fort of Punella, the scene of our former fighting and victory. Mr. Grey, C.S., the Revenue Commissioner, came in from Belgaum, and Major West from Sangli, to give account of their respective charges.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before Sir Charles Sargent:—

HAMIRMULL NAVALMULL *vs.* HERGOPALL PREMSOOKHDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Telang instructed Mr. Kothare, for three of the defendants. Mr. Telang applied for a postponement on the ground that a copy of the proceedings was furnished only on the preceding day by the plaintiff's solicitors, and there was therefore no time to obtain written statements. Defendants were sued as partners, whereas the fact was they were not partners. Two of the defendants were, moreover, minors, and no guardian *ad litem* had been appointed for them. Mr. Jardine opposed the application. Defendants' solicitor filed their defence four months ago, and yet had filed no written statement. There was a want of activity on the part of defendants' solicitor. His Lordship said if the partnership was denied, he could not hear the case as a short one, on the question of acceptance of notice. Irrespective solicitors was concerned, it appeared to be, as the saying is, like "six of one and half a dozen of the other." The case was postponed for a fortnight. Costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

THUCKER KHIMJEE GOVIND AND OTHERS *vs.* MOTIRAM LUXMIPERSAD AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and B., appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendants. The summons was served at a place at considerable distance from Bombay, and as the return made by a nazir stated, whilst the third defendant was up a roof turning tiles! The suit was brought to recover money due on an adjusted account signed by the gentleman who jumped off the tiles. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,741 with interest at 9 per cent. from 27th August 1876, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PATELL *vs.* ABDOOL LATIFF CUMMOO.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a postponement for three months on the ground that the summons had not yet been served. There was no appearance for the defendant. The application was granted.

HURNATH BOOPAJI AND ANOTHER *vs.* MEMON MAHMED HAJI ALLY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendants, who were sued on a promissory note dated 15th April 1874. Three payments had been made on account of the note. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 712, with interest and costs.

FAZOOLABHOY HEBTOOLA AND ANOTHER *vs.* VIRAM WAGHJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Kothare, appeared for the plaintiffs. One of the defendants, who appeared in person, was dismissed from the suit on his paying certain costs which he had been ordered to pay. The other defendant had filed his schedule, in which the claim was admitted. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 5,082, with a further direction until next Insolvency Court day as regarded the insolvent defendant personally.

DALLAS, LYNCH AND TOBIN *vs.* ABAN SHA SABIB ALLY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Taylor, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said the suit was brought to recover the costs in an old Equity case which lasted since 1862. The defendants' mooniu appeared in person and admitted the claim. A decree was passed for plaintiffs for Rs. 5,445, with interest and costs.

PRIVILEGES OF THE BAR.

JUMNADAS VERSHULL AND OTHERS *vs.* CRISHNABAI WIDOW AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs. A Hindoo appeared on behalf of defendants, saying he had on the preceding day received a telegram from Kurrachee to appear in Court and ask for a postponement.

Mr. Mayhew objected to the man being heard at all, as he was neither an advocate nor a party to the suit. Defendants could not appear in the High Court except in person or by pleader.

The Judge said the defendants, being out of the jurisdiction could be represented by an agent, because they could not appear personally.

Mr. Mayhew, on behalf of the Bar and his own privileges as a member of the Bar, objected to the man being heard at all.

The Judge—He can appear for and represent the defendants.

Mr. Mayhew said the man could not even file a warrant for appearance, because he was not a party to the suit. No person could appear in the High Court by an agent. The learned counsel had taken the objection several times before Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Green, and had it allowed;—once even before his Lordship (Sir Charles Sargent). Section 10 of the Letters Patent was quite explicit on the point, and it says:—"And no person whatsoever but such advocates or vakeels shall be allowed to plead for, or on behalf of, any suitor in the said High Court; and no person or persons whatever but such vakeels or attornies-at-law shall be allowed to act for any suitor in the said High Court, except that any suitor shall be allowed to appear, plead, or act on his own behalf, or on behalf of a co-suitor."

The Judge, after looking carefully at the section and calling to which Mr Mayhew referred him, said that appeared to be so; and His Lordship thereupon refused to hear the agent. His Lordship, however, postponed the case for a fortnight. Costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

A PECULIAR CASE.

JOHN MACFARLANE *vs.* MICHAEL ANGELO DEGA.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff, a solicitor of the Court. There was no appearance for the defendant. By an order of Mr. Justice Green, the summons was pasted to the door of house No. 74, Falkland Road, the last known residence of the defendant. The suit was brought here under peculiar circumstances. Defendant was a man who had been suspected of the murder of the DeGas, and he could not be found for some time past. The amount sued for was under Re. 1,000, and a suit was filed in the Small Causes Court, under rule 8 of which Court no summons could have been served, as the rule required that an affidavit should be made stating that, if the summons was pasted to the door of the last known residence of the party, it was "likely to come to his knowledge." Defendant had left the place some months ago, and therefore as the required affidavit could not be made, the suit was brought in this Court. Here substituted service at the last known residence of the party was allowed under the Civil Procedure Code. Defendant had left a power of attorney with Mr. Skipsey, solicitor, who, however, refused to receive the summons. After some discussion, the plaintiff proved the claim and got a decree for the amount of the bill of costs as taxed. It was ordered that the costs be taxed at once.

M. R. DE QUADROS *vs.* MOTIRAM BAGHOOBHOY.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person and asked for a postponement for three weeks, which was consented to. The application was granted.

SUITS DISMISSED.

The following cases were struck out under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code:—The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank *vs.* Cowasjee Byramjee Chodree. Jewa Kessor *vs.* Anpurnabaee widow and another. Rustomjee Barjorjee Chinoy *vs.* Kessowdass Munmohundas.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

CRICKET.

The best match at cricket which has taken place in Kurrachee during the season, came off on the 11th inst. between the Station and the 83rd Regiment. The Station having been beaten on the last occasion, the vigorous members of that famous Eleven came on the ground with extra determination to do their best and win if possible; but they had to contend against skilful and well-practised players, and, as the scoring shows, before the game came to a finish it was apparent that victory would smile on their opponents, the Eleven of the 83rd Regiment. It was a gallant struggle, and the vanquished had an honourable body to contend with. Seldom has there been better batting and bowling than was witnessed on the part of the military, and the fielding on the opposite side was excellent. This is the second time since its arrival that the 83rd has beaten the Station at cricket. The 83rd Regiment commenced the game, scoring 111.

1st Innings 83rd Regiment.

Sergt Denyer	b Leach	18
Private Walters	b Hart	10
Do Hurst	c Leggatt, b Challoner	5
Do Rampton	b Challoner	8
Corpl Fox	b Leach	1
Lieut Hervey	b Leach	0
Corpl Barnes	run out	0
Corpl Marshall	Leg before wicket, b Leach.	11
Private Hayes	c Young, b Inglefield	1
Corpl Simmonds	b Leach	12
Lieut Bond	not out	0
	Extras	4
	Total	111

Station 1st Innings.

L W Seymour	b Simmonds	3
A A Leach	b Marshall	13
Capt Cunningham	b Marshall	9
F D Melvill	b Marshall	2
N B Inglefield	c Hurst, b Barnes	13
H N S Challoner	c Denyer, b Marshall	6
J H E Hart	b Simmonds	0
A Leggatt	run out, b Simmonds	7
Drake	c Sergt Denyer, b Barnes	18
Capt Brough, R A	b Barnes	0
Capt Cruikshank	not out	1
	Extras	8
	Total	87

LARGE FAMILIES AND IMMORALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

Sir,—A letter on the above subject signed by "A Lover of Truth" appeared in your columns the other day. As the writer will doubtless have numerous opponents of the daily concubinage, infanticide, and various injuries to which Hindoo infant Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology, &c., "in the cause of God," let me declare myself an adherent to the "Lover of Truth's" doctrine, at least in its main issues. Over-population is the bane of every country where it exists, and wars, famine, pestilence seem the means devised by nature for the purpose of retrenching the surplus. In most parts of this country we find say 20 people living on a plot of ground fit enough probably to support them in all times of

Honor came in full dress uniform. Immediately before him was Captain Oxenden, A. D. C., Captain Bolleau, Private Secretary, followed, and then a file of leading Secretaries. After His Honor had taken his seat, the native gentlemen who had been selected to receive sunnuds were led by Mr. Mackenzie of the Bengal Secretariat to the robing room. They were then brought one by one. The Secretary met each gentleman at the door of the robing room and escorting him to the throne presented him. The native gentleman here presented his nuzzar which was touched and returned. The khillats and sunnuds were then presented, after which the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the Darbar as follows:—

Maharajah, Nawabs, Rajahs, and Gentlemen,—I am glad that a fortunate accident has thrown upon me the duty of presenting to you the sunnuds of the rank which has been conferred on you on the 1st January. It may seem to you that a long time has been allowed to elapse in completing the act of grace commenced on the 1st January last. Sir Richard Temple was naturally anxious himself to present the sunnuds to those whom he had selected for honour and distinction, and it was at his express wish that I deferred action in the matter during the spring, in the hope that he would be able to hold a Durbar in Calcutta on his way from Madras to Bombay. Circumstances, however, made this impossible, and my absence from Calcutta has led to a further delay, for which I must express my regret. When Her Majesty signified her gracious intention to add to her other styles and titles a title which should make manifest to all her deep interest in India, and which should signify to the world that India had ceased to be a mere appendage of the British Kingdom, and had been recognised as an important part of the British Empire, it was ordered that the local Governments should select for a mark of favour and honour gentlemen who had been distinguished for loyalty, public spirit, and munificence. As I said at Dacca on an occasion similar to this, it would be difficult to select in Bengal gentlemen distinguished for loyalty, for as a matter of course every Bengalee is loyal. The interests of the Bengalee are so bound up in the interests of the British Government, that no Bengalee could be disloyal in Government without being disloyal to himself and his own nationality. It remained therefore only to select those who had evinced by their actions a strong desire to co-operate with our Government in works of public utility. When there were so many who desired recognition on such grounds, I am glad that the duty of selection did not fall upon me. I have said that loyalty is with the Bengalee a matter of course, but I hope that you will let me as friend make to you one or two observations on this subject, from a point of view which I believe seriously affects Bengalee interests. It is not uncommon to hear people when speaking of the loyalty of orientals distinguish between what they call heart loyalty and lip loyalty, and the inference is sometimes sought to be drawn, that the loyalty of the people of the country is more often the loyalty of profession than of feeling. Gentlemen, the charge which I have to bring against your countrymen is the very reverse of this. I believe that they are in feeling, in aspirations, in community of interests, as loyal at heart as it is possible to be, but I do see, and see with great regret that among a certain section of the community, there is a growing tendency to criticise the work of Government, and the intention and motives of public officers in a spirit which is distinctly disloyal and sometimes even seditious. I have when defending the character of the Bengalee for loyalty and devotion to the British Government been met both in England and in India with the enquiry as to how I could possibly reconcile the loyalty of the people with the seditious language of the native press. My explanation will at once, I am sure, be admitted by you to be correct, though I have not always found it so readily accepted as I should have wished. I have always said that the vernacular press in no way represents the feelings of the people, it is not in the hands of men of influence or learning or position with a claim to be considered representatives of native thoughts, it has no standing or influence in native society, no one believes it, no one trusts it, no one is lead by it. But admitting this to be correct, it is surely a national reproach that with hundreds of thousands of young men of education and learning, the Vernacular Press which might be made the means of teaching the people much good and securing a good understanding between the rulers and the ruled, should have been allowed to sink into such hands. I have spoken of this at the risk of giving offence, because I know that the character of the Vernacular Press is creating an unfavourable impression in many quarters of the loyalty of the Bengalee, and I wish to warn you of this mischief, and to point out to those whom Government has selected for distinction and honour on this and on other occasions, that it is their duty to remove this cause of national reproach. I know that you tolerate this writing from mere feelings of idleness and indifference, not from sympathy, and you argue that no one pays attention to it, and that it does no harm. That it does no harm to Government I believe and admit; otherwise I should have felt delicacy in alluding to the subject, but that it does harm to the national character and the estimation in which the people of these provinces are held. I know, and I have therefore thought it my duty to draw your attention to the subject, and ask you to take determined action to discourage and check this growing evil. I have just returned from visiting the Eastern districts, and I may say on this occasion, when my administration is only at the commencement, what I could not say at a later period of my administration without seeming to seek credit for the Government, of which I am the head. Great as was the progress which I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different to that which I remembered them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I found them now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry I believe of any country in the world, well fed, well clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their own labours, able to hold their own, and obtain prompt redress for any wrong, and I say that this state of things is not consistent with the charges daily and weekly reiterated by the Vernacular Press that the people are neglected, oppressed, and miserable, that public officers are tyrannical, unjust and indifferent, and the Government neglects the interests of the cultivating classes. I found public officials all over the country working day and night for the good of the people, leading lives of self-sacrifice and devotion to their work. I hear nothing of these officers from the Native Press. I never hear any gratitude expressed for all they do, but if ever one mistakenly any small fault or arbitrary act on the part of an official comes to light, I find it made the theme of general denunciation for months together and the most exaggerated and untrue accounts given of what has occurred. I would ask you whether it is possible that these officials should not feel this, and whether a sense of the ingratitude of the Native Press, whose powers and influence they misjudge, has not had a great deal to do with the want of cordiality and sympathy between officials and natives of which we now hear, so much I am sure, that I need say no more to convince you that this is an evil which the noblemen and influential and educated class of the empire should endeavour to face, and I know that you will recognise the sense of the mischief to Bengal interests, which I entertain as a consequence of this state of things as being an excuse for the manner in which I have brought the matter before you on such an occasion as this.

Otter and *pan* were brought by the Lieutenant-Governor's servants and handed to the Secretary, who handed it to the Lieutenant-Governor for presentation to each Maharajah. The Rajahs, Nawab, Rai Bahadoors, and Khan Bahadoor received it from the Secretary; the noblemen to whom reserved seats were assigned, from the Junior Secretary; and the other native gentlemen, from the Assistant Secretary.

All present remained in their places until the Lieutenant-Governor quitted the Durbar room in the same manner as he entered.—*Statesman.*

GOOD MEMORIES.

Porson who probably had the finest memory ever conceded to man, used often to argue that so far as memory was concerned all men were born equal. Where they differed was in their capacity for training the memory, in industry and perseverance. There was no man, he insisted, who could not bring his powers of memory to the same perfection as he himself had done. Now as Porson was not a man who delighted in paradox, but had a regard for strict truth as nice and uncompromising as Scaliger himself, we may be pretty certain that he meant what he said; and what he said of a subject on which he was well qualified to judge is certainly worthy of respectful consideration. Memories differ; one man finds it easy to remember places or figures, another can remember ideas, while a third can retain words; again, one man will acquire quickly, and lose again what he has acquired with equal celerity; a second, on the other hand, will have to take some trouble to impress a passage on his memory, but when he has fully mastered it he will never afterwards lose it. The perfect or ideal memory will be, in the language of Byron, "wax to receive and marble to retain." Coleridge maintained that a verbal memory was incompatible with a vivid imagination, ill-naturedly adding that such a memory was the lowest of intellectual endowments. This is one of those hasty generalizations in which the author of the "Ancient Mariner" too often indulges, and which considerably impair the value of his literary judgment. Milton, for instance, must have had a remarkable memory to say nothing of the supernatural powers in this way necessarily possessed by the Greek rhapsodists. Byron's readiness and versatility in memory was the wonder of all who knew him; and a distinguished modern poet, whose glowing imagination is one of his most striking characteristics, has a verbal memory almost as remarkable. It is, of course, very difficult to obtain authentic information on this point, as biographers too eagerly receive without properly corroborating testimony; and tales about great memories are too often told as to throw about supernatural appearances. When we read that Lipsius offered to repeat the whole of the works of Tacitus with a dagger pointed at his breast, to be driven into it in case he failed, we need not be a bit surprised or sceptical. He had had ten or twenty years to prepare himself for the feat; he had devoted half his life to the enthusiastic study of this fascinating historian. It was the same with Porson. If he could repeat thousands of lines from the Greek poets, three or four of Shakespeare's plays, whole scenes from Foote's comedies, whole poems like the "Rape of the Lock" and the "Epistle of Eloisa to Abelard," together with huge masses of Greek, Latin, and English prose, we must recollect that he had devoted years of labour to the imposing task, as he himself confessed. The late Professor Conington could repeat the works of Virgil and Horace from cover to cover; but from the time when he mused in solitude under the elms at Rugby to the time when he left a world which could ill spare him at Boston those graceful poets had been night and day his constant companions.—*Globe.*

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Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Ammeer State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
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Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trank Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
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Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
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The "Alpine," Drab, Wide brim and well ventilated..... 13 8
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That she did give me; whose posey was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—
Shakespere.
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